

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

E. CUSHMAN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine.

WEST AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF MR. CROCKER.

By the Saluda, lately returned from the coast
of Africa, communications have been received
from our missionaries at Edina, down to Oct. 12,
1839. Miss Warren, who sailed from New York
July 27th, to join the mission, had arrived Sept.
29, after a very pleasant voyage of eight weeks,
including a few days detention at Sierra Leone.
She had received the kindest attention from the
captain of the vessel, and from Doct. and Mrs.
Wilson, of the A. B. C. F. M., by the former of
whom, religious services were conducted on
board, morning and evening, and on the Sabbath
with good effect. The missionaries, at the last
dates, were in good health, except a slight attack
of fever in the case of Miss Warren, to a meas-
ure of which all are invariably subject, during
the process of acclimation. Interesting details
will be given of the labors and circumstances of
the mission, in the following extracts, beginning
with Mr. Crocker's journal.

*Sante Will's Place—Native Superstitions—
Oppressed condition of Females—Grigris.*

May 10, 1839. Returned to this place yes-
terday. Had my patience rather tried by the
neglect of the natives to finish my house, as the
rainy season has commenced. Such is their in-
dolence, that they need to be urged forward con-
tinually. To prevent impatience in view of their
conduct, we need the constant recurrence of the
question, "Who makes thee to differ?" A little
reflection upon their real situation, is adapted to
change disgust into pity.

12. Sabbath. Had a pretty good number
at meeting to-day. Most of them were young.
They paid good attention, and I hope the seed
sown will not be lost. Several things have trans-
pired of late, adapted to make me feel that I am
but a stranger and a pilgrim here. O that I
might live as one! Yesterday, saw one of the
natives talking to a snake, that lay coiled up near
to his house. His countenance indicated much
anxiety. He was pouring some cold water on him
and going through a ceremony similar to that,
which is performed by the natives when a diffi-
culty is settled between two parties; which con-
sists in taking water into the mouth, and spitting
it out again. He was beseeching the snake to
go far away. As the snake seemed to be deaf to
his entreaties, I offered to kill him. This propo-
sal he rejected with apparent superstitious hor-
ror. He had the impression that the snake had
come to call him away from this world, and he
seemed anxious to propitiate him, and to get re-
lease from death.

June 9. Sabbath. This day, had public ser-
vices in my new country house, which is much
more convenient than my other one. The head
man, with about a dozen others, was present, and
gave pretty good attention.

16. Had a rather larger and more encourag-
ing assembly to-day than usual. The head man
came in to-day in an American dress. As he
had expressed a desire to get a "meeting"
dress, I gave him some of my old clothes. These,
with what he had before, enabled him to make
quite a decent appearance. About the time of
meeting, I went into town as usual, to invite the
natives to attend worship. Found the head man
surrounded by others, hearing a palaver. Asked
him if he would soon get through, he said 'yes.'
I told him that I would wait for him. In a short
time he came, bringing the men who had been
talking palaver with him, to hear "God's palav-
er." I felt thankful to God for the encourage-
ment thus afforded me to go on with my work.
O that I were wholly given up to the service of
God! A native, to whose neck I had applied a
wash, on account of its being painful, came in
just now, inquiring, as it was Sabbath, if it would
be proper for me to apply the wash to-day. I
told him that men must eat, and the sick must
have medicine on the Sabbath, as well as on other
days, but working on the farm, going a gun-
ning, &c., were not proper.

23. Had a pretty good number at worship to-
day; among whom were some women. Most of
them belonged to the head man. Whether he
opposes their coming or not, I do not know.—
But he being out of town, they seem to have taken
this opportunity to come and satisfy their curi-
osity. It seems to be the policy of the natives to
keep their women as ignorant as possible. The
men endeavor to impose on them some supersti-
tious shackles which they do not wear themselves.
To tell the country women that the country devil
is nothing more than a man, (a fact known by
the men,) would excite more indignation than
any thing else that could be said. Some of the
women, are probably as well aware of this fact,
as the men. But they would not dare to say so
in their presence. The native devil is a man, who
at times assumes an extravagant dress, which con-
ceals his body, puts on a wooden face, and then
comes into town. When coming, he makes a
noise resembling the gurgling of water in the
throat. Great effort is made to keep the real
character of this personage from the knowledge
of the women and children. At the age of about

16, the young men are permitted to go into what
is called the devil's bush, (a patch of woods con-
secrated to this object,) and they are there initi-
ated into its mysteries, which must on no account
be divulged to women or children. If any should
do this, they would forfeit their lives or their lib-
erty. If a woman should go into the devil's bush
or should see the devil's wooden face any where,
so as to discover the deception, or if she were to
say there was no real devil in the bush, she
would be immediately put out of the way by
death or slavery. If all the women of a town
should, by chance, see the devil's face, and thus
detect the fraud, the whole town would be des-
troyed, and men, women, and children, be either
killed or sold as slaves. This, I am told, is the
country law. The trial of capital offences is called
a "devil's palaver." This is conducted in the
devil's bush by the head men. If a man is
condemned, the palaver is said to have "caught"
him, and he is sentenced to die, or be sold as a
slave. Generally, if he has money, or friends,
he can redeem himself. If he is put to death, or
is sold, he is said to have been carried off by the
devil.

30. Had a larger number at meeting to-day
than heretofore, as there were many strangers in
town. A number of those present, probably,
never heard the gospel before. The attendance
on the meetings have been increasing much of
late.

July 3. Had a talk with a native to-day,
who insisted very strongly that men come back,
if they were not buried within four days after
they died. When I insisted that those who died
did not come back, he said I wanted him to dis-
believe what he had seen with his own eyes.—
He promised to bring a person to me, who had
been into eternity, and had come back.

7. Sabbath. Spoke from these words "Thou
shalt have no other gods before me." Took oc-
casion to speak against their trusting in grigris,
instead of looking to God. An old man, after
hearing me talk some time against grigris, went
out. He was probably a grigri man. As this
class of people must perceive that their "craft is
in danger," I have been expecting to hear the cry,
"Great is Diana of the Ephesians." But if they
oppose, it is secretly.

14. Had a conversation this morning with a
grigri man, who makes pretensions to great power.
I told him that he deceived the people with his
lies, and that if he did not leave off his bad
practices, God would send him to hell. Took
occasion to speak again in meeting, upon the grig-
ris. The grigri man before mentioned came to
the door near the close of the sermon. Grigris
and the Gospel of Christ cannot stand side by
side; one or the other must prevail. In the evening,
preached to a few American traders.

26. Heard yesterday, that the colonists had
come from the Cape to Little Bassa, and taken
possession of the slave factory there. This has
increased the natives. I hear this morning, that
the natives have attacked the Americans, and
we can hear the frequent report of their fire-arms.

28. Sabbath. Feared the war would prevent the
natives from attending worship to-day. But a
good number were present. Among others, a
Vey man, who is a grigri. Finding that the
drift of my discourse was not adapted to raise him
in the estimation of the people, he seemed desirous
to attract attention by laughter, but they in gen-
eral, were too much interested in what was said,
to notice him. I feel in hope that the war be-
tween the Americans and natives, though in this
region, will not affect our operations here. I
have advised the head man of this town to keep
clear off, and he seems inclined to do so.

Aug. 6. Some days ago, two children, who
were crossing the river in a small canoe, were
capsized by the rapidity of the current, and
drowned. The grigri man has been consulted,
to ascertain who have been engaged in drowning
the children. After having been paid for his ser-
vices, he has charged the act upon a dead body,
which remains unburied, and upon two living per-
sons. He says that those who engaged in the
affair, turned into a kind of leopard, that was ca-
pable of living in the water, and out of the water,
and seized the children. This is readily believed.
The living persons implicated, will probably un-
dergo an examination. It will not surprise me,
if they acknowledge themselves guilty—either
giving more credence to the assertion of the
grigri, than to the evidence of their own con-
science, or fearing worse consequences from
denying, than from admitting what he says.—
How deeply should our hearts be affected by a
view of such ignorance and degradation?

1 Cor., chap. ii: ver. 4. And my speech and
my preaching was not with enticing words of
man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit
and of power.

It is related of Dr. Manton, that having to
preach before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of
London, he chose a subject, in which he had an
opportunity of displaying his learning and judg-
ment. He was heard with applause and admi-
ration, by the intelligent part of his audience; but
as he was returning from dinner with the Lord
Mayor, a poor man following him, pulled him by
the sleeves of his gown, and asked him if he was
the gentleman that preached before the Lord
Mayor. He replied he was. "Sir," said he,
"I came with hopes of getting some good to my
soul, but I was greatly disappointed, for I could
not understand a great deal you said, you were
above my comprehension." "Friend," said the
Doctor, "if I have not given you a sermon, you
have given me one; and by the grace of God, I
will not play the fool in such a manner again."

Men omit duties not so much because they
want time for them, as well-inclined hearts to-
wards them: hence that saying of a great Chris-
tian: "Let God give me a heart to do my duty,
and I shall find time for it."

If God's children desire temporal comforts
without an immediate view to holiness, no wonder
their Father disappoints them; for his view in ev-
ery thing is their sanctification.—*Presbyterian.*

ROBERT HALL AND HIS FATHER.

The following characteristic notices of the il-
lustrious Robert Hall and his Father are taken
from an amusing volume, 'The Life-Book of a
Laborer: By a Working Clergyman,' which we
observe noticed in the London papers of June.—
Friend of India.

ROBERT HALL, OF ARMSBY.

"In one of the cottages where I happened to
rest myself, I had the great good fortune to light
upon a very aged but intelligent man, who had
a perfect recollection of old Mr. Hall—his 'ailing,
weakly wife'—young Mr. Robert, of Leicester—
and of other branches of the family. It is al-
most needless to premise that he was 'a Bapt-
ist'; had belonged to that community more than
forty years.' I was touched with the reveren-
tial and affectionate manner in which he alluded
to his former pastor. 'We never knew his
worth,' said he, 'till we felt his loss. Ah, Sir,
he was a CALAB, he followed his Lord fully!'—
I observed, too, with pleasure, how decidedly the
old man preferred the ministrations of the older
Mr. Hall, to those of his better known and more
popular son. 'You have heard,' said I, 'Mr.
Robert Hall,—the Leicester Hall I mean, fre-
quently?' His celebrity was great as a preach-
er. 'His father'—he replied emphatically—
'was a great preacher. Yes! he was a SEARCH-
ING preacher. To my mind Mr. Robert never
equalled him. His sermons were too wide. He
never pinched the conscience as his father did!'
'And his mother?'—said I—curious to learn
whether the theory embraced by many, of clever
men being indebted for their brains to clever
mothers, could in this instance be supported.

'I knew her well. She was a weak, sickly,
ailing woman; but remarkably quick and clever;
and had a readiness of utterance, and an ability
in expressing herself which remained with her to
the last. Her closing hours were very happy.'
'Mr. Hall then was for some years a widower?'
'Yes! His own call was sudden. He died in
his kitchen. I was with him on business an hour
or two before he was summoned home. He was
then as cheerful and hearty as I had ever seen
him. He had written—or was intending to
write that very day—to his son Robert. Ah!
his thoughts dwelt on that young man. They
are together now.' * * * 'And how did the
old gentleman employ his leisure? Was much
of his time bestowed on the education of Robert?'
'No! He liked a bit of land; carried on himself
the farming business till his son John was old
enough to take it off his hands. He was a good
judge of cattle; and had a rare knowledge of
land, its quality, and what it would produce.—
But his gift—his gift, you understand me?—con-
tained he inquiringly—'was that of a preacher.
He would pound away at a sinner's conscience
till he was made to feel all his corruptions. The
connexion never had his equal, and never will.'

ROBERT HALL OF LEICESTER—IN THE PULPIT.

One of the recollections which I should be
loath to lose, which I should desire, above all oth-
ers, to preserve fresh and uneffaced, is the mem-
ory of a sermon I heard him preach at Ketter-
ing, in the summer of 1825, on 'The Resurrec-
tion.' The scene and the auditory were alike
singular. The building was crowded almost to
suffocation. It contained men of all creeds and
parties; the grave and the gay, the infidel and
the Unitarian; the Quaker and the Episcopalian.
It was curious to observe the air of evident
disappointment on the face of several of his hear-
ers as he commenced his sermon. Their look of
surprise and concern spoke as plainly as look
could speak—

'Here is some awful mistake! This feeble,
hesitating speaker can never be the eloquent Mr.
Hall.'

He began in a very low tone; seemed languid
and dispirited; coughed repeatedly; gave you
the idea of a speaker who felt quite uncertain
whether he should be able to proceed; and paused
at frequent intervals, painfully, to draw breath.
His friend, Mr. Jacob, told me that two hour's
sleep was the whole he had had on the preceding
night; and that, passing the remainder of it ly-
ing on the floor, perspiration had more than once
rolled profusely from his brow, with the intense
agony of his complaint.

Well might he appear exhausted and depressed!

Presently he warmed with his subject. His
voice assumed a deeper, fuller, rounder tone.—
All hesitation vanished. Period after period of
cogent argument, pathetic entreaty, and pointed
illustration, held his various auditory in unbroken
and delighted attention. As he proceeded,
one after another of the congregation rose with
the excitement of the subject, style, and argu-
ment, till at the conclusion, half of his audience
were standing, in rapt and spell-bound admiration
of his powers.

The breathless silence of many seconds which
succeeded, was to my mind a marked and affecting
tribute to the solemnity of the subject, and the ab-
sorbing eloquence of the man.

When Robert Hall was in the meridian of his
powers, he was announced to preach twice in
London on one day for some fund connected with
the Baptist denomination. Being then in the
neighborhood of the metropolis, I hurried up to
London expressly to hear him, and arrived early
in the morning of the day he was to preach.—
With some effort I succeeded in reaching the
chapel, and after a struggle obtained standing
room. I was well repaid. A more splendid ef-
fort of human intellect was never listened to by
a delighted auditory. In the evening he was to
plead in a different and distant part of the town;
and taking an early dinner with my friends, I
pursued him. He surprised me when he com-
menced by stating that owing to severe illness
and very limited notice, he had not been able to
prepare himself as he could have wished; and
that therefore some of his audience would prob-
ably hear that night the same sermon which they
had listened to in the morning. I fancied I was
better able to enter into its varied excellencies
upon its second, than upon its first delivery. But

what struck me clearly, forcibly, and lastingly,
was this:—that all the finest passages in the ser-
mon—the appeals, the peroration, the application,
were word for word the same as he had uttered
them in the morning. The conclusion which I
then arrived at was this:—that Hall did not
preach extemporaneously; did not preach from
memory; in other words, that he was a preacher
sui generis—occupied an eminence hopeless for
other men to reach—alone and unapproachable!

THE SAME IN THE PARLOR.

But if his eloquence as a preacher was great,
and his style as a writer nervous and noble, most
captivating were his conversational powers. Of
them I can give only one or two instances.—
They are far from conveying anything like an
adequate idea of the power, wit, and readiness of
the man.

To the doctrines held by the Millenarians,
when mentioned in his presence, I remember he
gave neither assent nor rebuke. He appeared
disinclined to enter upon any controversial dis-
cussion of the subject: but on the eternity of
Heaven, he made, as I conceived, a memora-
ble and striking remark. Would that I could
record it with the fire, force, and freedom of the
speaker!

'Sir, it is the perpetuity of Heaven on which
my soul reposes. If the Deity, Sir, had assured
me that I should be a dweller in the heavenly
temple for any limited period, how long soever it
might be, still if it had an end, it would not be
heaven! My thoughts, Sir, would take wing
beyond it. I should be continually harassing
myself with the conjecture of what was to suc-
ceed beyond the end. I should feel that, though
distant, there was an end. This, Sir, would mar
to me all the melody of heaven. Its sweetness
is in its endlessness. Once in the heavenly tem-
ple, thence the saint goes out no more forever.'

Some one spoke of the incense offered up to
wealth, rank, and power: and this led to a re-
mark on the idolatry paid by some to wealth,
and by others to influence. 'Sir, there is an
idolatry worse than either, the idolatry of intellect.
That, Sir, may yet ruin this great country. Look
at the flagitious private character of some of our
rulers. Hear the people hurrahing them as if they
were more than mortal. The homage is paid to
the intellect of man. The viciousness of his
character is forgotten; a loathsome distinction in
the sight of One who is of purer eyes than to be-
hold iniquity.'

I have the greatest aversion, Sir, to Episco-
pacy. I hold it to be unscriptural. But the
activity, worth, and gentleness of Dr. Ryder,
have done more to reconcile me to it than all
the arguments of the Tomline school of divines.'

The name of a certain nobleman, whose in-
trigues have placed him prominently before the
public, was mentioned: and some one styled him
'a selfish sensualist.' Mr. Hall exclaimed:
'Sir, that is a PLEONASM! Where will you find
a sensualist otherwise? Sensuality, Sir, first
hardens the heart and then contracts it. Felix,
the slave of the adulteress Drusilla, hoped that
money would have been given him for Paul's
release; was disappointed in his object; felt per-
suaded of the Apostle's innocence; yet left him
bound.'

'Sir, I object to your ritual, but I admire your
liturgy. The first I hold to be in more places
than one irreconcilable with Scripture. The last
I conceive as perfect as uninspired men could
make it. One petition it involves, embracing
to my mind the very essence of Christ's teach-
ing, and breathing the impress of Christ's spir-
it—that it may please God to have mercy upon all
men.'

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

The accumulation of property—which had be-
published more freely would have been within
his reach—seems at no time to have entered into
his calculations. I remember to have heard that
Mr. Combs, of Leicester, proffered him five
hundred pounds for eight single sermons to be given
to Mr. C. at intervals most convenient to Mr.
Hall's health and leisure. The offer to many men
would have been tempting, but was instantly re-
jected. 'Sir, I couldn't do it. I wouldn't hire
myself to do it!'

Mr. Jacob, in commenting on his character,
told me, that he knew from Mr. Hall's own lips
that advantageous offers were twice made him,
and he felt disposed to quit the ranks of Dissent,
and conform to the Church of England. The
latter of these two overtures came from Bishop
Barrington during the period he held the see of
Salisbury. His characteristic comment on these
matters ran thus:—'I might have been useful
in the Church of England, but I must have been
less honest.'

From the same old man, with whom he con-
versed about the father, he learnt the following
particulars respecting the early days of the son:
'Among other matters let me ask you, is the
metaphysical tailor still living?'

'Now you pose me. I thought my recollec-
tions about the Halls were pretty clear. But
here I'm dead beat. A tailor? I remember
no tailor connected with them. What called ye
him?'

A metaphysical tailor, by way of distinction.
But listen to me. Those who knew Robert
Hall well, have more than once told me that
when alluding to his early life and education, he
was accustomed to say that he derived much of
his knowledge of metaphysics and all his love
for them, from a tailor in his father's village who
had made some progress in that science; and
with whom he, in his boyhood, had spent many
a happy hour. I think too that in some one of
Mr. Hall's letters he alludes to this metaphysical
companion, and to the arguments, particularly
on religious subjects, which he used to hold with
him.

'Arguments: oh! now I recollect him per-
fectly:—a talkative, noisy, little body, clever in
some respects, and very skillful in dispute. Sub-
tly he was as a serpent. He would wind and
wind about—you never knew where you had
him! He used to confound most shamefully

when it suited him, light with darkness, and
truth with falsehood. Well! well! He knows
which is which now! He has been dead this
many a long year.'

'But did he live to see his former pupil in pos-
session of the celebrity which he used to antici-
pate for him?'

'He did not. But to his dying day he al-
ways declared that Robert Hall would prove to
be one of the greatest men the Baptists ever had.
Pshaw!'

'The scorn with which the old man uttered
this monosyllable, and the air with which the
old man took a pinch of snuff after it, would
have done credit to a critic of metropolitan pre-
tensions.'

'Robert Hall,' he resumed, 'was extravagantly
fond of him! Come down here when he
would, one of his first visits was to his old friend,
the argument-loving tailor. It was an unwise
preference. The root was one of bitterness; and
the fruit it bore was gall.'

'Now,' said I, 'you pose me. It is my turn
to call for an explanation.'

'Soon given; but painful. Did you never
hear,' said he, drawing closer to me and speaking
in a kind of whisper, 'that Robert entertained
in the earlier part of his life some very peculiar
notions—in fact, that his religious views were
strangely mixed with—with—what philosophers
call materialism?'

'I have understood as much.'

'For that taint, 'tis my firm belief he was in-
debted to that supple-tongued tailor. I don't
know what you mean by metaphysics; but to
my mind that tailor was somewhat of a free-thinker.
He had no clear view on any one subject.
It was all cloudy, shifting, shadowy-like. And
yet 'twas amusing to hear him argue. Say what
you would, you couldn't ruffle him!'

'You should make large allowance, then, for
the attraction which a youth of Robert Hall's grasp
of mind would feel towards his society.'

'But it grieved his father. Often when he
remonstrated with Robert, and would speak to
him boldly and plainly—for he was a man of
strong, useful, every-day sense; and this beating
about the bush suited him neither in precept nor
practice, in the pulpit nor out of it—Robert
would meet him with one of the subtleties—
the shadows I call them—of that wily friend of
his.'

'And yet he loved his father—revered his mem-
ory—delighted to quote him,—and, in after life
no surer passport could be found to his attention
and regard than having had in any way a previ-
ous knowledge of his father!'

'True: and his father was proud of him—
prized him as the apple of his eye. But he trem-
bled for him too!'

'On the score of his health?'

'No! on the score of his principles; his sta-
bility; his religious creed; his ministerial use-
fulness. What did not Robert Hall owe to such
a parent? How I have heard him wrestle for
him in prayer! How I have heard him commend
him to the care and governance of his Heavenly
Father! How I have heard him beg of God
that Robert's gifts might be overbalanced by his
graces! How I have heard him supplicate for
that son the earnest Spirit! From his very birth
he was the child of prayer! Ah! it will never
be known on this side Heaven how largely the
success and rescue of Robert Hall may be as-
cribed to the unwearied, fervent, faithful, effectual
prayer of his pious and devoted father. It has
been answered—He is safe from spiritual ship-
wreck now.'

There was something in this closing remark
which induced me to take another look at that
affectionate father's lowly grave.

While I stood beside it, the passage which I
have taken as the epigraph of this chapter recur-
red to me and suggested a train of speculation
which I cared not to check.

'Kneeling at his father's grave engaged in ear-
nest prayer.'

GOD'S DECREES.

The Oxford Christian Intelligencer for Decem-
ber contained an extract from a sermon by the
late Dr. Strong, of Hartford, on the *Divine De-
crees*, which the Editors of the Western Christian
Advocate are very much surprised to see, as in
their opinion, it does not vindicate the doctrine,
and does injustice to Dr. Strong. The following
extract they think "unworthy his pen."

"It is written, He hath determined the time
before appointed. Being predestinated accord-
ing to the purpose of Him who worketh all things
after the counsel of his own will. Therefore
hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, and
whom he will he hardeneth. The counsel of the
Lord standeth forever. My counsel shall stand,
and I will do all my pleasure. The Lord hath
made all things for himself, yea, the wicked for
the day of evil. I form the light and create
darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the
Lord do all these things." "In these, with a
multitude of other places the supreme efficiency of
God, acting according to his pre-determinate
counsel, is most strongly asserted."

On this extract the editors make the following
remarks:

"Dr. Strong, we repeat it, ought not to be
judged by such a paragraph. Those who bor-
row their impressions of his character from this
extract, would conclude that he was remarkable
for nothing but imbecility of intellect. Having
his two volumes of sermons in our library, we
must say, that we have scarcely seen a paragraph
in all his writings so feeble as this. * * *
Could he look from his glory upon the pages of
the Intelligencer, we almost think he would ex-
claim, 'I never wrote it!'"

Now we almost think he would exclaim, "I
never wrote only the last four lines. All the
rest I found in the Bible. On the author of that,
must the charge of 'imbecility of intellect' fall.
There is none like Him declaring the end from
beginning, and from ancient times, the things that
are not yet done."—*Ohio Cross & Journal.*

TO THE PASTORS AND CHURCHES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Office of the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York, February 8, 1840.

Brethren,—It is indeed unthankful business to come before you and ask for collections in your churches, or for personal donations, in a time of pecuniary pressure and embarrassment, altogether unknown in our past experience. But what can we do? As the "Seamen's Friends" we dare not be silent. Seamen are dying around us, and the occurrences of almost every day admonish us that what we do for them must be done quickly. Allow us to place before you a few facts. The loss of property and life by sea within a few years past, has been wholly unparalleled in the history of past years. Just look at the events which occurred on our coast in the month of December last, and the beginning of January. In the first two weeks of December, eight vessels were lost, principally on our eastern coast. On Sabbath, 15th of December, it will be recollected there was a severe snow storm, which, on the eastern coast of Massachusetts was accompanied with a violent gale of wind. In that single storm, no less than 89 vessels were totally lost, together with about 90 lives. From that time until the close of the month, the total losses, which have already been reported, amount to 84 vessels and 89 lives. From the 1st of January to the 15th, the loss of 11 vessels has already been reported, and the loss of about 125 men, allowing 120 to be the number lost in the steamboat Lexington, of which number, it will be recollected, about 40 belonged to the boat. Putting these numbers together, and we have a total of one hundred and ninety-two vessels entirely lost, in the short space of six weeks, and about three hundred lives.

When we consider such appalling statements as these, should we not feel more than ever solicitous than something should be done? Shall not more prayer be offered for the salvation of seamen, than we have been accustomed to hear? Is there a praying soul who refuses to lift up his cries to Him who rules on the sea as well as on the dry land? And shall not some benefactions be made also to those institutions for seamen which are now struggling, and languishing, and ready to die? Must the American Seamen's Friend Society recall all their foreign chaplains, and cease their operations, when the churches possess ample means for their relief? A few thousand dollars at the present moment, would set this Society free from embarrassment, and enable them with the opening season greatly to enlarge their operations. Will not the churches afford this Society then, some immediate relief? Let each church select some Sabbath in the month of March, and making one collection, forward it promptly to the Treasury of the Society, and there is no doubt but an amount would be raised sufficient to relieve the Society at once, and to encourage the executive officers to press forward the various operations for the benefit of Seamen, with new vigor.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, JONATHAN GREENLEAF, Cor. Sec.

EARLY MODE OF BAPTISM.—Remark in a late *Pueblo*-baptist paper a brief article on this caption, we think that it may be entertaining to the editor to read the following extract upon the subject from the *Edinburgh Review*.

"Baptism in the apostolic age was performed by immersion. Many writers of respectability affirm, that the Greek verb *baptizo*, as well as its Hebrew synonyme, sometimes denotes sprinkling; but the various passages to which they appeal will lead every candid mind to a different conclusion. The circumstances recorded concerning the first administration of baptism are, likewise, incompatible with sprinkling. . . . It is impossible to mark the precise period when sprinkling was introduced. It is probable, however, that it was invented in Africa, in the second century, in favor of Clinias. But it was so far from being approved of by the Church in general, that the Africans themselves did not esteem it valid. The first law for sprinkling was obtained in the following manner. . . . (The fact here referred to occurred in 753.) It was not till 1311 that the legislature, in a council held at Ravenna, declared immersion or sprinkling to be indifferent."—*Bap. Advocate*.

From the Cross and Journal.

BAPTISM OF A DYING LADY.

About a year since, Miss Lucinda Starr, of Birmingham, a young lady of very respectable parents, was taken with a bleeding at the lungs. A physician was immediately called in, who informed her that she could not survive many minutes. She expressed a great anxiety to be baptized before she died, having entertained a hope in Christ for three years, and neglected that duty. Though I was attending a meeting within a few rods of the house of Mr. Starr, it was thought by the doctor that she could not live until I could get there. A messenger was however sent, and in a few minutes I reached the house—I found her alive—and if ever I saw the image of Christ in anyone, surely it was in her. I shall never forget the heavenly appearance of her countenance. It did seem that her appearance and language were enough to convince the infidel and melt the hardest heart into contrition. Though she did not believe baptism to be a saving ordinance, her anxiety to receive it was so great, that it was thought best by her mother and the doctor (her father being from home) that if possible, she should be baptized, though every breath was expected to be the last; and there was but little hope that she would be taken out of the water alive. A large barrel of water was immediately placed in the room, and after a short prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barber, a Presbyterian minister, the barrel being held in a suitable position by the doctor, I took her up in my arms and immersed her in the name of the holy Trinity—but Oh, how great the change—instead of coming up out of the water dead, as expected by her friends, she came up so much revived, that it seemed almost like the dead's coming to life. Though all efforts to produce a warmth had failed, she now got into a warm perspiration, and became so comfortable that she proposed a prayer meeting, and though naturally diffident, she made quite a lengthy prayer.

My pen fails to describe the interest and communion with which she spoke on the subject of

death, the brightness of her prospects, and the gratitude which she felt toward God for permitting her to live to enjoy the ordinance of baptism when she had neglected it until so late an hour. She lived nearly three weeks after this, enjoying a foretaste of that blessedness which awaits the righteous.

The day on which she died, she sent a request that I should go and administer the supper to her. She expressed great satisfaction in partaking of this ordinance, and felt that she was prepared to go and dwell with Jesus; and in a few hours her ransomed spirit took its flight. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." WM. ALLGOOD.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The reasons why all should contribute to this most desirable object.

Argument.—Suppose a war should be declared between this country and India, and every individual capable of doing duty, should be called upon to enlist or pay a fine of one hundred dollars. We will for the sake of argument confine it exclusively to the Baptist denomination, and as there are five hundred thousand communicants in these United States, one half, at least of which would manage to raise the amount, even were they obliged to sell all they have, which would make the sum of twenty-five millions—the interest of which would more than support the missionaries. Now suppose the penalty should be but ten dollars, not a single soldier would be raised, except perhaps a few volunteers, and the sum would amount to five millions.

The Application.—The living God has been pleased to declare war against the heathen gods, and has placed his standard with Christ at its head, with a few devoted volunteers, and calls upon us all to enlist, not for a limited period, but for life, or pay the penalty, not a fixed sum, but a mite of the means he has placed in our hands for disposal for which we have to render him an account, and will we not pay the small sum of one dollar, to be released from the duty of joining the army in person, which is all we ask, and would be sufficient to maintain a much larger number of laborers in the field than we now have, or shall we disobey because we think the penalty will not be enforced, relying for a commutation of punishment upon a merciful but just God?

The writer has thrown out the above for the consideration of every Christian who is willing to support the standard of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in a land where he is surrounded on all sides by his enemies, with but a few friends, who unless immediate relief is sent must be driven from the field.—*Chr. Watchman*.

REVIVALS.

From the "Watchtower," published at Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y.

A very powerful work of grace is now in progress at Nunda, N. Y. in which the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists share—each of their three meeting houses have been full to overflowing from day to day. About three hundred souls are supposed to have passed from death to life. Fifty were buried with their Lord by baptism last Sabbath. The blessed work is still advancing. What a tide of holy joy must have arisen upon the angels in Heaven, who rejoice over one sinner who is brought to repentance!

A Revival has also commenced in Pike, Allegany county, with cheering prospects.

There are favorable indications in Attica Village, and a few conversions have taken place under the labors of Br. Taylor.

In Pavilion, we understand an interesting work is going on.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the 2nd Baptist Church in Rochester, which promises happy results. We are informed that 100 or more, took the seats assigned to the anxious, last Lord's day evening—and it gives us much pleasure to learn that several of our old acquaintances are rejoicing in hope.

BAPTISMS.—Twenty-seven were baptized at the Baptist Tabernacle last Sunday, and a large number of candidates have been received, and are expected to obey their Lord's will in this ordinance on the next occasion. Next Lord's day nearly thirty are to be baptized at Elder Benedict's, in Stanton street.—*Baptist Advocate*.

BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK.—The Churches in Brooklyn are generally sharing in the divine blessing. In all denominations, the preaching is animated, energetic and pungent. Converts are numerous. Within the last four weeks thirty have been added to brother Halsey's, and a considerable number have been accepted and expected to be baptized next Sabbath week.

In our city a state of revival is enjoyed in many Churches. In the Baptist congregations noticed on former occasions, the interest appears to be still increasing. In several of the Presbyterian Churches the number of those under serious impressions is very great. Some of the largest Churches are holding protracted services, and the attendance is generally crowded.—*Id.*

We learn that there is at the present time a very interesting revival of religion in progress in Fall River, Mass. Rev. Mr. Brunson baptized fifty-five last Lord's day.—*Christian Watchman*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

SERMONS FOR THE FAMILY. NO. 13.

Christian Hope.

"Hope thou in God." Ps. 42: 11. We are saved by hope. Rom. viii. 20.

Hope is a compound principle, composed of expectation and desire. Expectation may be strong and desire weak, or desire may be strong when we have but little expectation of future good.—Hope prevents despair, with reference to the object in view. The Christian hope possesses important and peculiar qualities. It is a grace given by the Holy Spirit, that we "May abound in hope through the power of the Holy Ghost."—God is the author and object of our hope, so that in the most trying circumstances we may hear the language of the Scripture saying, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise him who is the health of my countenance and my God." Believers are the

subjects of this hope. "Let thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us according as we hope in thee."

The expectation of the renewed soul is from God. "He is all my expectation, and all my desire." Having obtained mercy, and received the witness of the holy Spirit, the Christian expects eternal redemption—the redemption of the body from corruption, and the soul from sin. He expects to see Jesus—to behold his glory, and inherit his blessed kingdom. This is also the fervent and strong desire of his heart. The soul kindles at the thought of being pure in heart, and seeing God. Desire, pure and holy, rises to the throne of grace and says in the language of some of old, "We would see Jesus. We desire to be clothed upon, that mortality may be swallowed up of life." This is the Christian's hope. It is the effect of the Saviour's death and intercession: and the fruit of the Holy Spirit, and shews the wondrous love of God. The evidences of this grace are, joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Patience in affliction, and purity of heart and life. "Every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as he is pure." "We hope for that we see not, and with patience wait for it."

We are all liable to be deceived. Many who are called Christians by the world, and by themselves, will fail of the grace of God. We may eat and drink in his presence, and do miracles in his name, and our hope be as the spider's web. The hope of ungodly men perisheth.

We do well to examine our hope to-day, to search the Scriptures, to pray for light and instruction, to dig deep and lay the foundation of our hope on the Lord Jesus Christ. This course will brighten and confirm a good hope, and serve to detect that which is false.

Christ is our hope, our all below,
Our portion when from earth we go;
In him let our desires unite,
Till hope is lost in perfect sight.
O Lord inspire us with thy love,
As through this sinful world we rove,
And draw us by thy grace divine,
Till round thy heavenly courts we shine. E.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MARCH 6, 1840.

Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

The next annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention of the United States, will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, Mulberry street, New York, on the last Wednesday of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Thomas Meredith, of Raleigh, North Carolina, is appointed to preach the annual sermon, in case of his failure, the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany, N. Y.

BARON STOW, Rec. Sec'y.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1840.
[?] Editors of Baptist newspapers in all parts of the Union are respectfully requested to publish the above.

BAPTISM—THE GREEK CHURCH.

The editor of the "Chronicle of the Church," in his last paper, has given us his authority for the assertion that "the Greek church do not practise immersion in the Baptist sense of the term." He thinks that our quotation from the articles of faith of that church is not conclusive, because it may have been mis-translated. He then quotes from "a very scarce book, *An Account of the Greek Church*, by Thomas Smith, B. D., 8vo. Oxford, 1680," as follows:
"The infant, if well, is brought into the church, in the entrance of which is the font, usually large, and about a foot and a half deep. * * * In the winter, that the tender body of the infant may not suffer by cold, they for the most part warm the water, upon which the Priest breathes and makes a cross, and then poureth oil upon it in the form of a cross three times, with which having anointed the child; and holding him upright with his hands, his face towards the East, he performs the mystical rite, * * * and at the mention of each person of the Trinity, the Priest dips the child into the water; * * * which three-fold immersion they for the most part rigidly retain: * * * though they do not scruple to vary from it upon occasion, being content sometimes to pour water upon the face of the infant three times." See Ch. Mag. iii: 71, 2.

The editor of the Chronicle then goes on to remark, that

"It is not expressly said in this work, whether the head of the person is put under water or not, but the account gives us such particulars, as to show that it is impossible it could be done. Besides, the fact that pouring is sometimes substituted, shows more conclusively that this must be somewhat connected with that practice of the other Oriental Churches, which we shall mention. We add to this, that we put the question as to the mode of baptism, to a well educated and highly respectable native Greek, and that he answered without any hesitation that the head was not put under water; and upon the reason of our inquiry being stated, said he was confident the head was not put under water, but as it was some years since he had seen the rite performed in the Greek Church, he would not take his oath on it."

In further evidence, the Chronicle makes two or three quotations from a summary of the practice of the Oriental churches, prepared in 1838, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. As these quotations are all about the same in substance, we copy the following as a specimen, referring to the practice of the Armenians:
"The Priest then asks the name of the child, and taking him on his left arm and supporting his feet with his right, he puts him into the font, his head being kept out of water. Then with the hollow of his hand he pours water upon the child three times, baptizing him," &c.

To the above we say, first, as to the idea of a mis-translation of our quotation from Platon—it must strike every reflecting mind as not a little remarkable, that it should almost invariably happen, whenever the words *baptizo* and *baptismos* are translated at all, that the English terms *immerse* and *immersion* are sure to be used. And had they only been translated, instead of transferred, when

our English version of the Bible was made, how much useless discussion and dispute would have been saved.

Second. It will be perceived that all these extracts refer only to the baptism of children, and yet they do not prove, even if we exclude all counter testimony, that the original and customary practice was not immersion. We do not think that the extract from Smith's Account of the Greek church, shows it to have been at all impossible that the child was immersed. Because the priest was to take the child, "holding him upright with his face towards the East," it by no means follows that the upright position was retained in the act of the threefold immersion, "which for the most part they rigidly retain," as if this was, after all, the original, proper, and still customary practice, although they do not scruple to vary from it "upon occasion," probably upon the same principle that the liturgy of the English church itself has always required immersion, except in case of weakness.

To the testimony of the "native Greek" we have only to say, that if we were never to see a baptism for forty years to come, and we were then asked how the Baptists performed the rite, it seems to us we should be able to state the mode, even under oath, were it necessary. However, we hope our brother of the Chronicle will not understand us as asking his Greek friend to make oath to his statement.

From the remaining extract, it would appear that the Armenians, even in the case of children, considered baptism as a covering of the person with water, but that in order to accommodate, and yet preserve the true practice as nearly as possible, they immersed the whole person except the head, and then covered that by pouring the water upon it. And so of the other sects to which the Chronicle refers.

Now let us refer to a few authorities, in addition to those we quoted two weeks since, in relation to the practice of the Greek church. And let it be borne in mind that these are all Pædobaptist authorities. We quote from Booth's summary.

VENEMIA SAYS "In pronouncing the baptismal form of words, the Greeks use the third person, saying, *Let the servant of Christ be baptized, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*; and immerse the whole man in water." *Hist. Eccles.* Tom. vi. p. 660.

DEYLINGIUS: "The Greeks retain the rite of immersion to this day; as Jeremiah the Patriarch of Constantinople declares." *De Prudent. Pastoral.* Pars. iii. C. iii. §26.

BUDDEUS: "That the Greeks defend immersion is manifest, and has been frequently observed by learned men, which Ludolphus informs us is the practice of the Ethiopians." *Theol. Dogmat.* L. V. C. i. §5.

Dr. J. G. KING: "The Greek Church uniformly practices immersion, undoubtedly the most primitive manner. *Rites and Cerem. of the Greek Church in Russia*, p. 192.

Dr. WALL: "All the Christians in Asia, all in Africa, and about one third part of Europe, practice immersion; in which third part of Europe, are comprehended the Christians of Græcia, Thracia, Servia, Bulgaria, Rascia, Walachia, Moldavia, Russia, Nigra, and so on; and even the Muscovites, who, if coldness of the country will excuse, might plead for a dispensation with the most reason of any." *Hist. of Inf. Bap.* Part II. Chap. ix. p. 442.

It will be recollected that the Chronicle, in reply to our first article, asked whether the practice of the Greek church was not evidence also, that infant baptism was the original practice?—To this we answered No; we referred to the Greek church only as evidence of the meaning of the Greek word *baptismos*, as used in the Bible; whereas we find nothing said in the Bible about infant baptism, and therefore the Greek church is not authority for us on that point. Upon this the Chronicle rejoins as follows:

"We will now answer the first question of the Secretary upon its own grounds; and on the supposition that it has proved, (which it has not done,) that the practice of the Greek church is like that of the Baptists, 'No; we referred to the Greek church, as an enduring evidence as to the right understanding as to the subjects of a rite that is admitted on all hands to be enjoined in the New Testament. When we come to the mode of baptism, however, we look in vain in the Bible for anything at all on the subject, and the practice of the Greek church is no better authority here, than any other church.'"

Now we call that a non sequitur. Instead of answering our question "upon our own grounds," it changes the ground altogether. If the practice of the Greek church proves that baptism means immersion, then the Bible certainly does settle the mode. If this is the proper significance of the word, (and there is abundant evidence that the Greek church does so understand it,) we ask nothing more; and then, if we are asked how the apostles administered the rite, it will be sufficient to answer as the Armenian did to Dr. Carey, late missionary to India. When the Dr. asked a member of the Armenian church how they administered baptism, he answered "By baptizing," as if he could not describe it more clearly and definitely than by the word itself.

But we have already occupied more space on this subject than we intended. We have other evidence if it is needed, but we will not fill our columns with it at present.

A numerous association of Roman Catholics in Europe have set apart every Thursday as a day of special prayer for the conversion of England to the Church of Rome. Their prayers should be addressed to the Pope.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

The Baptists of the United States will be gratified (at least they ought to be) to learn by the following notice, which we find in the *Christian Watchman*, that the *Christian Review* is to be continued for another year; and we really hope that our brethren will manifest their gratification by making proper efforts to sustain it. It was only by the earnest and urgent request of numbers of Baptists from various quarters, that the publishing committee were induced to come to the resolution of giving it another trial, and since they have finally consented to do so, it remains to be seen whether the denomination can and will sustain them.

The committee who have in charge the interests of the *Christian Review*, are happy to announce to its friends and patrons, that they have made arrangements for the continued publication upon a basis which they hope may insure its perpetuity. It will be published, as heretofore, by Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, and edited by the Rev. Barnes Sears, President of the Newton Theological Institution. In making these arrangements, the committee have again assumed responsibilities which they are ill able to bear, and from which they would shrink at once, were they not deeply convinced that the importance of such a work as the *Christian Review* will justify special efforts and liberal sacrifices. Under the influence of the same conviction, the Publishers adventure more than could reasonably be demanded of them. The Editor, it is hoped, will hereafter receive a more suitable compensation than heretofore, for his self-denying and invaluable services.

Most respectfully and earnestly would the committee entreat their brethren in all parts of the Union to use their influence in extending the circulation of the *Review*. The addition of at least three hundred paying subscribers to the present list, is necessary in order to secure the committee and the Publishers from the liability to lose.

Editors of religious and other papers are requested to publish this communication, or to notice the subject of it in some way best adapted to give the needed information and promote the desired object.

For the Committee, BARON STOW, Chairman.

ANOTHER WATCHMAN FALLEN.

The last number of the "Watchtower and Vindicator" brings us the afflicting intelligence of the death of Br. WILLARD JUD, formerly of this State, and well known as the author of the able *Review of Stuart on Baptism*. He died at Wyoming, Genesee Co., N. Y., on Sunday, the 9th of February, and was buried the following Tuesday. The Watchtower gives the following brief sketch of his life.

"The subject of this obituary notice, was born in Southington, Hartford co., Conn., Feb. 23d, 1804. He was early affected by serious religious impressions; at the age of 12 years entertained a hope in the Saviour, and was soon after baptized by Elder David Wright. During the four succeeding years, with some interruptions by ill health, he successfully prosecuted the study of English, Latin and Greek, under the tuition of Messrs. Daniel Wright, John Keyes, and Alpheus S. Brackett. He was very fond of learning in general, and of the various branches of science in particular, but language was his favorite study. His application was close, and the knowledge he acquired, critical. From 1820 till the spring of 1825, he was principally engaged in school teaching at Southington, and Bristol, Conn.; Canaan and Lebanon Springs, N. Y. His exercises in regard to the Gospel Ministry, commenced in the autumn of 1823, and increased in intensity till the spring of 1826, when he was constrained by irresistible convictions of duty, to communicate his views to the church in Canaan, where he then resided, and from which he received a license to preach, April, 1826. Soon after which, he removed to Maanheim, Herkimer co., N. Y., engaged in teaching, and preached occasionally. During the fall of the same year, he was solicited by the Baptist churches in Oppenheim and Salisbury, same county, to preach for each, half of the time; which invitation he accepted. That arrangement appears to have continued until May 24th, 1835. He was ordained at Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1828. Br. C. G. Carpenter preached his ordination sermon, and Br. Zelory Eaton delivered the charge. During his ministerial labors with the above-named churches, a period of nine years, he preached 50 funeral sermons, solemnized 63 marriages, baptized 65, aided in conducting several protracted meetings, and in the organization of three new churches. His society was uniform, his conduct ever exemplary, and his assiduity as great as his constitution would endure. His lungs were first affected in 1829, and he was able to preach only occasionally, from 1835 till the time of his departure. Since the close of his Pastoral labors, he has published a valuable work on the subject of Baptism, which exhibits much patient and candid research, completely overturns the foundation of Professor Stewart, of Andover, and by its solid merits, claims the attention of the whole religious community. The last four years of his useful life have been spent in such places, and occupied with such efforts to advance the Redeemer's kingdom, as the state of his impaired health and circumstances therewith connected, dictated. A considerable portion of that period he passed in Monroe county, and the city of New York. In September last, he connected himself with Wyoming Academy, Genesee co., as a teacher of languages; the duties of which station he faithfully and successfully discharged, till disabled by his fatal illness, about two weeks previous to his death. With a mind well disciplined, a heart well cultivated, a reputation unsullied, and an assurance of glory unfading, he made his exit from a sinful and a suffering world, in the 36th year of his age, and in the 14th of his ministry. Let us fondly cherish his memory, strive to copy his virtues, and profit by his labors."

ORDINATION.—On Sabbath evening last, Mr. WILLIAM HOWE was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry, in the Baptist Meeting-house in Federal-street. Services as follows:—Reading the Scriptures and Introductory Prayer, by Rev. N. Colver, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in this city; Sermon, by Rev. H. G. Nott, of Federal-street; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Charles-street; Charge, Rev. Mr. Stow, of Baldwin Place; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Mr. Driver, of the South Church; Closing Prayer, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Boylston Church; Benediction by the candidate.—*Chr. Watchman*.

REVIVALS.

In addition to the accounts of revivals in another part of our paper, we notice in our exchange papers intelligence of the progress of the same good work in Westminster and Oxford, Mass., Hinesburg, Vt., and Portsmouth, N. H., as well as many places at the South and West.

The revival in Baltimore has not yet ceased. It is supposed that upwards of two thousand have been added to the various churches in that city, within the last four months.

At Boston, also, (we learn by letters recently received in this city,) in several of the churches, a very interesting state of things exists—in some of them, indeed, the grace of God being displayed in a wonderful and powerful manner. Thus it appears that in almost every principal city in the Union, Boston, New York, Albany, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Savannah, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, &c., God is working gloriously in the salvation of sinners and the upbuilding of His Kingdom. What abundant cause have Christians to "thank God and take courage."

In some parts of our own State, we understand, besides those we noticed last week, the churches are revived, and sinners are turning to the Lord. Will not our brethren furnish us some particulars, where they have good news to communicate?

ALBANY, MARCH 2, 1840.

MR. EDITOR.—A desire to prevent misapprehension, must be my apology, for again troubling your readers with a communication from me.

I have read with deep regret the remarks of your correspondent, B. C., touching a donation, conveyed through my hands to certain Charitable Institutions, by one of the converts in this city.

Your correspondent disclaims any intention of detracting from the moral or christian character of any man. This is well in itself, but it does not atone for his unkind insinuation in regard to the piety of the donor. In view of which, I feel myself called upon to give a statement of the facts as they transpired.

The benevolent individual alluded to, has been for some years in the habit of attending worship with the first Baptist church in this city. His mind had been repeatedly impressed with divine truth, and under the faithful, searching preaching of Bro. Knapp, his mind was again deeply impressed. For several days he was so distressed as to be unable to attend to any business. At length the Lord in great mercy appeared for his deliverance, and he could then exclaim, "I will praise thee, for though thou wast angry with me, yet now thine anger is turned away, and thou dost comfort me."

The next morning after he obtained relief, he called at my house, and sought a private interview, which was granted. He then stated what the Lord had done for him, and what he felt it to be his imperative duty to do for the perishing heathen. He then made over property into my hands, to the amount of one thousand dollars, with the request that his name should not be given to the public, nor indeed to any individual. To this I gave my pledge, nor do I know that in any instance have I betrayed his confidence. From my intimate acquaintance with the individual, I give it as my conviction that his unwillingness to have his name transpire, arises purely from a becoming modesty. I may remark here, that the individuality of the donor is not known to either Bro. Knapp, or even the members of our church.

A few days after the donation was made, he became acquainted in some way unknown to me, with the wants of the Home Mission Society, when he signified to me his determination to devote \$500 to that object as soon as he could. He has not done it as yet, but probably will in a few days.

Now, Sir, whatever B. C. may think of this case, and of his strictures upon it, I for one admire the spirit of the donor much more than I do the spirit of the critic.

Yours affectionately,

JAMES L. HODGE.

P. S. I might add, that this convert has been baptized, and is now a member of the church, and I am happy to inform B. C. that he does not as yet discover any disposition to exert any undue influence over his brethren more poor than himself.

ERRATA.—In the closing paragraph of the article in our last paper, on "Ministerial Changes," third line of the paragraph, instead of "the mists of error are scattered," &c., please read "are scattered."

Also, near the close of a paragraph just preceding this, instead of "doctrinal formation," read "doctrinal foundation."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Eudolphus," No. 6, arrived one day too late for this week.

"Alphonso" is received. We may perhaps give it a place next week, although we are really somewhat in doubt as to its expediency.

Two or three others on hand, shall be attended to shortly.

GOOD SUBSCRIBERS.—The editor of the Banner and Pioneer thinks that the good of the craft demands that the following, from the Southwestern Christian Advocate, should be published in every paper in the land. So we copy it.

"That's grand," said our clerk, the other morning, coming to Elkton, Tenn., on our journal, making out accounts to send to the preachers,—"That's grand," repeated he.

Why? what now?

"They don't owe a cent at Elkton. Look at this long list of subscribers—every one has paid up."

Now if all our subscribers would do so, how pleasantly our office could more on."

Justice requires us to say, however, that we have a few such lists on our books. We wish we had more of them.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—The Portland Advocate and Baptist says that a Baptist minister in that State proposes to be one of one hundred ministers to make up \$10,000 for Waterville College—the amount to be paid down in personal property, or in money in five years. The sum to each individual, of course, will be \$100.

NEW CHURCH.—On Wednesday, the 12th ult., (as we learn from a notice in the Baptist Advocate,) a new Baptist church was organized at Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y. They have a beautiful and commodious meeting-house, lately erected, and the only one in the place.

GROGGING.—By a report recently made before a Temperance association in Philadelphia, as the result of a thorough canvass of the western section of that city, it appears that the number of places where ardent spirits are sold, bears the proportion of one to every twelve houses!

Br. M. H. Smith, was ordained as an Evangelist, at the Baptist meeting-house in Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Feb. 20th. He is about to go to the South.

CONNECTICUT RIVER SHORTENED.—One result of the late freshet has been, (as we see by a letter from Northampton, published in the Courant,) that our noble river has shortened its course three or four miles, by cutting a channel across the neck where it has hitherto made a large and beautiful curve, just below Northampton. This curve was quite a conspicuous feature in the landscape view from Mount Holyoke. It has now left an island of about three hundred acres, but it is thought very probable that the old channel will soon fill up.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have been occupied chiefly with the resolutions relating to the assumption of State Debts. Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, on Monday made a motion that Congress resolve to adjourn some time in May. It was laid on the table, and it is not thought at all probable that an adjournment can take place so soon.

The House have been occupied with the Cumberland Road Bill, and the New Jersey election case. The latter subject has caused some excitement, the committee being unable to agree upon a report.—They have finally been directed, by a vote of the House, to report which five of the claimants have received the greatest number of lawful votes in the State election.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, held at New Haven on the 2d inst., ROBERT TERRY, Esq., of this city, was chosen a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of GEORGE PUTNAM, Esq.

We learn that A. H. Pomeroy, Esq., has been appointed Pension Agent for Connecticut, in the place of S. L. Pitkin, Esq., resigned. The pensioners will be paid at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, as heretofore.—Times.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is the duty and high privilege of dependent creatures to acknowledge the government of an Almighty God, whose intelligence comprehends, and whose power controls all things. The changes and revolutions in the material world—nations, families and individuals—the past and future are ever present to Him, and all events, and all creatures are subject to the purposes of His wise and just government. It becometh man to inquire what is his relation to such a BEING, what his character and prospects. We infer from the depravity, pains and death which overspread the world, that man is in ruin, and that an offended Creator will punish the transgressor of His law; we learn from his holy word, both the cause of His displeasure and His interposition to rescue the humble and penitent. Let us then, as a people, with the conviction of our exceeding sinfulness before a justly offended God, deprecate his merited displeasure, and implore his pardon and forbearance.

Unto this end, in accordance with an ancient and venerated custom of our fathers, I do appoint Friday, the 17th day of April next, to be observed, throughout this State, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. I recommend that the people refrain, on said day, from secular employments, and assemble in their places of public worship, in a spirit of deep and unfeigned contrition—there, carefully to review the year that is past, and humble themselves for every thing that is offensive to God—particularly for their forgetfulness of His supremacy and care of this nation—for ingratitude, and abuse of public blessings—for the neglect of His holy commands, and rightful claims of His Son our Saviour—for such extensive disregard of truth and justice—for intemperance, and so much insensibility to the magnitude and heinousness of the evil—for pride and restless ambition—and a spirit of sectional and political selfishness which threatens our national existence. Let us likewise mourn, before God, that while we are distinguished for civil and religious liberty—for equal and just laws—for Christian privileges and general knowledge, we have done so little for the extension of like blessings to others, and the security of our own, to posterity.

Let fervent prayer be offered to ALMIGHTY God that He will avert from this State and nation threatened and deserved punishment—that He will protect and bless us in our united and several interests—preserve and bind in closer unity the States of this Union—calm every disturbing excitement—restore harmony, confidence and kindness of feeling—that He will put an end to war on our borders and to every inhuman scheme for exterminating the aboriginal race—give to every citizen, throughout the republic, a clear perception of duty, and firmness to perform it—to truth and right, victory in every conflict—and to our rulers, wisdom, elevated views and self-denying patriotism.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State, at Hartford, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty fourth.

WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH,
By his Excellency's command,
R. R. HINMAN, Secretary.

PRACTICAL PIETY.—The Quincy (Florida) Sentinel, says:—"Upwards of \$50,000 were contributed in the Middle District of Florida, by the Methodist denomination, during the last year, for missionary purposes, the erection of churches, centenary fund, &c. This, in the midst of our Indian embarrassments, speaks volumes for the liberality of our people."

There is not in the whole range of poetry, ancient or modern, a more wonderful truth, or a truth more wonderfully expressed, than the following, from the "Psalms of Life," by Professor Longfellow—

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

WEALTH.—As for money neglect it not; but note that there is no necessity for being rich, for there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side them; and, if you have a competence, enjoy it with a meek, cheerful, and thankful heart.

FIRES IN WETHERFIELD.—On Thursday evening the barn of Mr. Stephen Francis was discovered to be on fire, but by the prompt action of the citizens the flames were arrested before much damage had been done.

On Saturday morning the barn of Martin Welles, Esq. was burnt to the ground, with two horses and a cow. In both instances the fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The citizens have offered a liberal reward for their apprehension.—Courant.

We learn that three young men have since been arrested as the incendiaries. We know not the result of the examination, however.

A physician recommends persons who are in the habit of writing every day, and whose eyes are not strong, to make use of paper with a blue or green tint. Paper makers should remember the hint.

Fashion makes people visit when they had rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She ruins health, and makes fools of all her followers.

The notorious Stephen Burroughs, so well known for his rogueries in early life, died recently at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, at the probable age of about eighty.

From the N. Y. Express, March 3.
FROM CANTON.

The ship Talbot, from Canton, arrived below last night, having sailed on November 1st. Left Java Head, December 1st. She brought no loose papers.

We learn from Capt. Story, that the difficulty between the British and Chinese was thought to have been settled, and that two British Merchant ships had gone to Wampoa. When they arrived, the Chinese Governor stated it to be his wish that all the British vessels should come up and trade as they had done before the difficulty, but insisted that a man should be given up for a Chinese that was killed some time since by an English sailor. Capt. Elliott declared he would not give the man up, and immediately sailed for the Bogue in the sloop of war Le Vauge, and another sloop of war, to prevent any other British vessels sailing for Wampoa. Capt. B. sent a letter on shore to the Cumsh, which was returned unopened. Shortly after, the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of 300, came around the vessel, and he thought with the intention of attacking him. He sent and gave them 30 minutes to leave, and if they did not leave in that time he would fire into them.

They paid no attention to his threat, and he commenced firing upon them from both sides of his vessel—the other sloop of war did not fire a gun. Two of the boats were blown up, two sunk, and the others made off as soon as possible. About 500 of the Chinese were killed. They made no resistance—not so much as fired a gun. It was the intention of Capt. Elliott to blockade the port of Canton with what force he had immediately. More British vessels were daily expected.

The above Capt. Story learned from an American sea captain, who had been in Canton, that he was an eye-witness—just before he sailed for Macao.

LATER FROM LONDON.—Captain Burnham of the ship Gulnare at London, which left the Downs Jan. 4th, reports that neither the steamship Great Western nor the British Queen would depart for this country until spring, in consequence of the damages sustained on their last trips from the United States.—The packet ships from England for the United States were coming out nearly empty.—N. Y. Signal.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—An English correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writes as follows:—"Some of the prominent politicians of this country, are often and openly advocating a war with Russia, for the avowed object of destroying her fleet, (now 50 manned ships of 74 guns and upwards,) which threatens some day to annoy them."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro papers to the 13th of January have been received at New York. Bad news had been received from the province of St. Catharine's. On the 14th of December, the advance guard of the government forces, consisting of 150 to 200 men, had an engagement with 700 or 800 insurgents, and entirely cut to pieces, scarcely a man having escaped. This unfortunate corps was commanded by Brigadier Cunha, who was led into ambush.

The disturbances in the province of Maranhão also continued; and although the imperialists were almost always successful in the skirmishes which occurred with the insurgents, these little advantages were counterbalanced by the occurrence of an insurrection among the slaves. In the Province of Rio Grande, the insurgents still maintained their ground. In the other provinces no material change had occurred of late.

The city of Cachera had been inundated by a flood, and many houses swept away. The water rose to the second stories. The destruction of property was very great; but fortunately not many lives were lost.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Feb. 26.

The most destructive fire that Wilmington ever suffered, occurred this afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The fire commenced in a stable situated in a thickly built part of the town, and burnt furiously, and in a few minutes six dwelling houses in the vicinity were in flames. The burning houses flew over the north and east part of the town, and many houses were endangered. The Union banking house, and the residence of Judge Milligan, situated in the second square above the place where the fire originated, took fire, and the roofs and third stories were consumed. For a time, one half of the town was threatened with destruction.

The row of houses in 4th street, between Market and Shipley were consumed,—a house on Shipley street, south of the stable, was much injured, and also the back part of a house fronting on Market, between 3d and 4th streets. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incendiary; and some persons have been arrested.

We cannot estimate the loss—nor do we know the amount of insurance.—Del. State Journal.

FIRE!—A disastrous fire occurred in Hebron, on the night of the 16th ult. It broke out in a chaise house belonging to the widow Eliza Welch, which was destroyed, together with her dwelling house, two barns, two horses, four oxen and several hogs. The whole is estimated to be worth \$10,000 without any insurance. This is this family, consisting of the mother and six children, two of whom are cripples, become destitute, and are thrown upon an unfriendly world for their home and support. It is supposed to be the work of some villain, whose neck should be made acquainted with the gallows.—Review.

Cincinnati, Feb. 29.—Fire in Louisville.—We learn from a gentleman who came up in yesterday's packet, that on the morning of the 10th, about 1 o'clock, the old American Theatre in Louisville was burnt to the ground. It had just been fitted up as an amphitheatre. Loss supposed to be between \$12 and \$15,000.—Gazette.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Capt. Chauncey Treat of East Hartford, has discovered a complete remedy against the ravages of the Canker Worm, simply by encircling the apple-tree at the surface of the ground with Scotch Snuff. The writer of this article has examined the trees on Capt. Treat's premises, and found the circle of snuff completely fringed with thousands of dead worms. These trees were all tarred, and where the snuff was used no worms appeared on the tar, and where the snuff was omitted the insects nearly covered the tar.—Courant.

It appears from the Vicksburg (Miss.) papers, that the terrible exhibition of mob law, which disgraced that city a few years since, in the destruction of the gamblers, has not answered the purpose. They have again returned, and resumed their occupation; and a public meeting has been called to devise means to get rid of them. The papers warn them to be off in time.

The sloop Volta, with sugar from Cuba for New York, was recently fallen in with, 300 miles from the Cape of Virginia, almost gone, but perfectly tight, and not a soul on board, by the ship Madison, and towed into Norfolk. There was four feet water in the hold, which had been apparently shipped through the open scuttle.

The Boston Post states that Capt. Taylor left that city on Monday with his submarine armor, for the scene of the burning of the Lexington, having been employed to search for the unrecovered bodies of the drowned, and also to look for certain packages of money known to have been shipped on board of the ill-fated boat.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving notes of \$1 and upwards, payable six months from date, of the City Trust and Banking Company, New York. They are an illegal issue, and consequently valueless.

GAMBLING.—The Grand Jury of the First Judicial District of Louisiana complain that the system of gambling in New Orleans is carried on to a frightful extent. They call upon the Legislature to provide a remedy.

The Texan Congress adjourned on the 4th ult., having adopted the common law of England for the country.

Miss Lucy Harrington, formerly a resident in Amesbury, and daughter of Mr. Moses Harrington, died recently in Cortish, N. H., under the most distressing circumstances. She was sick three years and a half, and confined to her bed two years and five months. Several months previous to her death, her right hip was dislocated by a contraction of the muscles, while she was sleeping quietly in bed. Immediately after this event, her bones began to break, and before her death, they had broken nineteen times or more, in different parts of her body. At first her limbs, her under jaw, and the bones of her hands and feet, were broken, and the bones of her arms and legs followed by the most acute pain. The ends of the broken bones would sometimes for a day or two, grate together on being moved. Upon a post mortem examination, not a sound bone was found. All were so softened as to be easily cut with a knife. When her bones began to break, the muscles of her lower limbs so contracted that they lay directly across her stomach and bowels. In this position she remained until her death. Her body was so contracted that at one time she measured as she lay in bed only two feet and four inches. She gradually lost all strength in her limbs until she could only move slightly the ends of her fingers. She was 43 years of age.—Amesbury Transcript.

Out of 361 deaths last year in Lowell, Mass., about 100 were of disease of the lungs, produced by the fine particles of cotton dust and the confined air of the factories.

During the conflagration of the Exchange at New Orleans as many as 16 lives are supposed to have been lost, by the falling of the walls, and from other causes. Several other persons received several injuries.

An unfortunate deaf and dumb man whose name is not given, was run over and killed near Rome, by a locomotive on the Syracuse and Utica Rail Road.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Houston Star says that emigration by the inland course is increasing far greater than by sea. A gentleman from Natchitoches says, for fifty miles on the road he was not out of sight of wagons loaded down with furniture, and surrounded with men, women and children.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of this Territory has passed resolutions providing for the election of a Convention "to assemble at the capital in Madison, on the first Monday of November next, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting such lawful and constitutional measures as may seem necessary and proper for the early adjustment of the southern boundary and an early admission into the Union, of the State of Wisconsin, on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever."

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that there are now 2024 paupers in the Philadelphia almshouse; a larger number by four hundred than has been within the walls of that institution, in any preceding winter, for several years.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that under the laws of that State, if a man is convicted of abandoning his wife, the magistrate possess the power of appointing him out by the year, into the service of any individual, and that the proceeds of his labor shall be devoted to the support of his family.

Fresh shad are quite plenty at Wilmington, N. C.

MARRIED.

At Rockford, Illinois, Jan. 21st, Mr. Albert W. Allen, formerly of this city, to Miss Mary P. Rice, of Waterloo, W. T.

At East Hartford, 16th ult., by Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Aaron G. Williams, of East Windsor, to Miss Cornelia L., only daughter of Cornelius Burnham, of the former place.

At Mansfield, by the Rev. Mr. Bromley, Mr. Herman Storrs, 2d, to Mrs. Cyathia Thompson, all of Mansfield.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, John S. Tyler, son of the Rev. Edward R. Tyler, aged 3 years.

At New Haven, on the 29th ult., Roswell Trowbridge, Jr., son of Capt. Roswell Trowbridge, aged 19; on the 1st inst., Mr. Leverett Kimberly, aged 67 years.

At Rocky Hill, on the 27th ult., Mary Olivia, daughter of Jared G. Dimock, aged 4 years and 4 months. On the 24th ult., Sarah Deming, daughter of Walter Warner, aged 1 year.

At Middletown, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Grace, wife of Mr. William Douglass, aged 21. Also on the 24th, at the same house, Miss Hannah M. Douglass, sister of Mr. William Douglass, and daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Douglass, of Northford, aged 33.

At Windham, on the 10th ult., Henry Webb, Esq., formerly for many years, Sheriff of Windham county, aged 71.

At Suffield, February 18th, Miss Rachel H. Remington, aged twenty-five years.

Mrs. R. had been for about two years, a consistent and active member of the second Baptist Church in Suffield, and has now gone to meet with the church triumphant in heaven, where the assembly never breaks up and the Sabbath never ends. During a long and painful sickness, she was never heard to complain, but often expressed a willingness to suffer in the body, as long as it should be the will of her heavenly Father, and then she was ready to go home. When she came to the trying hour, she manifested the same spirit of christian resignation; her reason was unimpaired to the last; when inquired of by her Pastor but a few moments before she closed her eyes in death, if her confidence was still strong, she answered "Yes." When asked if she hoped soon to be with her Saviour, she answered "yes, for Jesus' sake I hope." Her pilgrimage on earth is ended, and she has gone to receive her reward. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.—Conn.

Receipts for the week ending March 4.

B. Remington, 2 00; S. Bailey, 2 00; Stephen Chapin, 4 00; A. Hall, 18 00; G. Mitchell, 22 00.

NOTICE.—The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Convention will meet at the Vestry of the Baptist church in New London, on the 2d Tuesday (18th) of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the members of the Board is earnestly requested.
R. JENNINGS, Sec.
Norwich, March 2d, 1840. 51

NOTICE.—The Middlesex County Temperance Society will hold their next monthly meeting at the Congregational Meeting house in Westbrook, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership in the Bookselling and Publishing business, in the city of Hartford, under the name and firm of ROBINS & FOLGER, and will transact their business at the store lately occupied by Canfield & Robins, and G. Robins, Jr. and are authorized to settle all notes and accounts due and owing to, and by the late firms of Canfield & Robins, and Gordon Robins, Jr.
GURDON ROBINS, JR.
BENJ. F. FOLGER.
Hartford, February 1st, 1840. 51

NOTICE.—The Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners on the Estate of Miron Remington, late of Suffield, deceased, hereby give notice that they will meet at the late residence of the deceased on Monday, the 9th day of March, and on Monday, the 10th day of August next, to receive and decide on all claims, presented against said Estate.
JOHN LEWIS,
HORACE SHILDEN, } Commissioners.
Suffield, Feb. 12, 1840. 49

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1840.

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq., Judge.
UPON the petition of Austin Barnum, of East Hartford, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of Julia Ann Johnson, of Hartford, within said district, minor; That said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Hartford viz. One undivided third part of about one half acre of land, bounded east by land in the possession of Anna Andrews, west by land of William W. Turner, and north and south by highway—together with the same proportion in the dwelling house thereon standing, valued at about two hundred dollars. That it will be of advantage to said minor to have said property sold, and the avails thereof invested in other real estate to be conveyed to said minor;—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 12th day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Copy from Record.
NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 24th day of February, 1840.

Present LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.
ON motion of the administrator on the estate of Fidelio King, late of Suffield, within said district, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 23d day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the probate office in said district, for the hearing, allowance and settlement of the administration accounts on said estate. And doth direct said administrator to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record,
LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

New and Fresh Goods.

JOSEBECK has returned from New York the 1st week with a fresh supply of choice and sensible GOODS, in his line, to which he solicits the attention of his customers. He deems it altogether unnecessary to enter into a minute description of the articles, but would merely say, that among his rich assortment of Cloths, may be found some articles entirely new, and of desirable colors and patterns.

The success which has attended the exertions of the subscriber, the past year, has animated him to constant and renewed efforts to please all who may be disposed to give him their patronage. The subscriber employs none but the most experienced journeymen and every garment made at his shop will be done in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, or no pay exacted. He is determined to have but one price fixed to his goods, which, on examination, will be found to be exactly as represented. Those, therefore, in want of any article in his line, will find it for their interest to give him a call. The former friends and customers of the establishment are respectfully solicited to continue their patronage.

JOHN ROSEBECK.
Feb. 20. 50

Connecticut Literary Institution.

THE Spring Term of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, March 5th
J. S. SHAILER.
Suffield, Feb. 19. 49

MITCHELL'S
School Geography and Atlas,
WITH OUTLINE MAPS.

THE study of Geography has been greatly improved and the science rendered more clear, and comprehensible to youth, from arrangements, simplification, and use of maps. Efforts have been made by different Authors, with various success, to improve the Elementary Works upon this Science, in regard to adaptation, correct locations, and matter of fact. Without detracting from their meritorious labors, the Public (especially Teachers, and Gentlemen authorized to select and recommend Elementary Books to be used in Schools) are invited to a critical examination, and comparison of Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas, with other works of the kind. It is believed that the Author has happily adapted the subject to the understanding of youth. Says a distinguished Geographer, "His geographical definitions are plain and concise, his descriptive department full and correct; the cuts original, in design, emblematical and illustrative."

The Atlas presents the different Sections of Country as they are, "is a Model of the kind, and actually teems with information." And another, "Of the Atlas and its valuable Statistical Tables, it is difficult to speak in terms of too high commendation. It is beyond doubt the most elaborate, faithful and correct work of the kind in the United States." Maps of the British Isles and Central Europe are engraven and will be added to the Atlas, each equal in size to the Map of Europe. Historical reminiscences are called up by a little flag, marking the Battle Fields of our country upon the maps, which renders them highly useful for reference.

The Outline Maps are of great utility, and receive the unqualified approbation of Teachers who have examined them.

Mr. Mitchell, as a Map Publisher and Geographer, without pretensions to perfection, stands second to no one in this country. Being exclusively devoted to his profession, with an extensive correspondence, he is enabled to "keep up with the events not only of the age, but of the day," thereby giving him a distinguished claim, as standard authority in this department—a desideratum in order to produce uniformity of study, consequently the classification of Scholars and their advancement in the pursuit of education.

Sole Wholesale and Retail at R. WHITE'S and by G. ROBINS, Jr.
Hartford, Feb., 1840. 49

Franklin Academy.

THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, March 5th, and continue eleven weeks. J. M. Macomber, Principal; H. W. Macomber, Assistant; Mrs. S. A. Lee Macomber, Principal in the Female Department; Mrs. H. S. Wilcox, Assistant; G. W. Tracy, Teacher of modern Languages; H. F. Smith, Teacher of Penmanship.
TUITION. Common English, \$3.00; Higher do., \$3.50; Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry with experiments, \$4.00; French, \$5.00; Extras, German, Spanish, Italian, \$2.00 each; Drawing, Soft brush Painting, \$1.00 each; Mezzotint and Chinese Painting, \$1.00 each for 12 lessons. Incidentals, 12 cts. Miss L. Field, an experienced and successful Teacher of Music, will give Lessons on

POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman.
"JESUS WEPT."

He wept for those whose bleeding hearts
With grief and anguish were oppressed,
And with compassion's soothing tears,
He strove to heal the wounded breast.

He thought of him whose shrouded form,
Was slumbering in the silent tomb,
And from the mourner's saddened heart,
Sought to disperse the gathered gloom.

He knew, He felt how great the loss;
He mildly, gently calmed their fears,
And mingled with unceasing love
His grief-drops with the sisters' tears.

And thus for all affliction's sons,
This tender sympathy He feels;
And while his hands inflict the blow,
With his own tears the wound he heals.

L. S. H.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

I know that children love true stories, and therefore I will tell you about a little boy I once knew. His name was Thomas R., and he was about six years old. He was generally obedient to his parents and teachers, kind to his brothers and sisters, and faithful to his promises. Every body called him a good boy, but he was not perfect. He had a wicked heart as all other children have, and this would often lead him astray. I suppose all children do wrong sometimes, and therefore I hope the example of little Thomas will encourage you to do better.—Thomas had a kind, excellent mother, who taught him what he ought to do; and whenever he did wrong, conscience would tell him of his fault and make him feel unhappy. One evening after supper, Thomas asked his mother for a biscuit. She refused to give him one, because it is not healthy to eat just before going to sleep. But when Thomas said he would not eat the biscuit till morning, she gave him one, and he went to bed. Soon after, the children who slept in the nursery with him, heard him cry, and asked, "what is the matter?" Thomas said he wanted to see his mother. She was called, and with sobs and tears he told her he had broken his promise and disobeyed her. He had eaten the biscuit which she had told him not to eat. He wept so that he could hardly speak. He was so sorry for what he had done, that he would have given all he possessed to be the same innocent little boy he was half an hour before. He felt that he was a very wicked boy, and in sorrow and tears he asked his kind mother to forgive him. She did forgive him; and then knelt down and asked God to forgive him also. Thomas had committed two offences,—he had disobeyed his mother, and broken his promise. There was reason indeed for his unhappiness; but because he was penitent, we hope he was forgiven by his heavenly Father. Perhaps all my little readers have at some time past been conscious of doing wrong; but have they, like little Thomas, been penitent for their sins? Perhaps you have disobeyed your kind mother, but have you confessed your fault to her, and asked her forgiveness? Above all, have you asked forgiveness of your heavenly Father, who has always been doing you good? If not, my dear little readers, learn a lesson from Thomas; confess your sins, and pray to God to forgive them for the sake of your blessed Saviour.—Ch. Witness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE LESSONS.

Some time ago, three authors, who were fathers, each wrote a book for the young people. The book of the first was like a sermon, so grave that young people would not read it. The book of the second was full of merriment, and every young person that read it liked it, but it did no one any good. The book of the third was profitable, and yet cheerful, so that it was of more real service than the other two put together. Wisdom and cheerfulness should go hand in hand in the instruction of young people.

Three mothers of different dispositions had each, on a particular occasion, to give their children some medicine in a powder. The first insisted that her children should take the physic without sweetmeat of any kind, not even allowing them any thing to take after it. In consequence of this, she could not prevail on her young people to take it at all. The next mother supplied her little ones so abundantly with sweetmeat, that it did them more harm than the medicine did them good. The third mother, more considerate and prudent than the others, mixed the sweet and disagreeable so properly together, that her children took it willingly, and it did them all the good that was desired. Even in so trifling a thing as administering medicine, severity and indulgence should be avoided; affection, mingled with prudence, will be found more serviceable.

Robert, George, and Alfred, three boys that I knew, were very much alike, and there was but a little difference in their age. They spent a week at my house, and I took them to be agreeable well behaved boys. The first morning it was a sharp frost, as it had been indeed for a morning or two before; so I told them they might go and slide on the great pond, if they would keep away from the flood-gate. I knew the part near the flood-gate to be dangerous; for the water kept running out of the pool there, and the ice was very thin. Well, to the pond they went; but when I followed to see if they were safe, there was Robert making a slide on the very part where I told him not to go; George was walking sullenly by the side of the pool, not so much as sliding at all, because I had forbidden him to venture on the dangerous part; while Alfred was cheerfully enjoying himself on a capital long slide on a safe part of the pool.—In a twinkling Robert plunged under the water, for the ice broke; and it was as much as I could do to save his life. I was quite satisfied, the moment I came to the side of the pool, that Alfred was a lad of integrity, and that his two brothers were not to be trusted. Those who are disobedient in trifles, are never worthy of confidence in things of importance.

I have told you about three fathers, three

mothers, and three children, and shall feel disappointed, indeed if you do not get at least, three good lessons from what you have read.—Recorder.

A SWARM OF BE(E)S.

Alphabetically arranged, with Scripture proofs.

Be Active. Always abounding in the work of the Lord. 1 Corinthians xv, 58.

Be Believing. Be not faithless but believing. John xx, 27.

Be Contented. Be content with such things as ye have. Hebrews xiii, 5.

Be Decided. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Matt. vi, 24.—Therefore choose you this day whom ye will serve. Joshua xxiv, 15.

Be Earnest. Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii, 31.

Be Forgiving. Forgive and ye shall be forgiven. Luke vi, 37.

Be Generous. Freely ye have received, freely give. Matt. x, 8.

Be Humble. He that humbleth himself shall be exalted. Hebrews xiii, 14.

Be Innocent. I will wash my hands in innocency. Psalms xxvi, 6.

Be Just. There shall no evil happen to the just. Prov. xii, 21.

Be Kind. Be ye kind one to another. Ephesians iv, 32.

Be Loving. Abound in love one towards another. 1 Thessalonians iii, 12.

Be Merciful. Be ye therefore merciful. Luke vi, 36.

Be Neighborly. Let every one of us please his neighbor. Romans xv, 2.

Be Obedient. Obey them that have the rule over you. Heb. xiii, 17.

Be Prayerful. Pray without ceasing. 1 Thessalonians v, 17.

Be Quiet. Study to be quiet. 1 Thessalonians iv, 11.

Be Resigned. It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good. 1 Sam. iii, 13.

Be Sincere. Serve him (the Lord) in sincerity and in truth. Joshua xxiv, 14.

Be Temperate. Temperate in all things. 1 Corinthians ix, 25.

Be Useful. Why stand ye here all the day idle? Matthew xx, 6.

Be Virtuous. Add to your faith virtue. 2 Peter i, 5.

Be Watchful. Blessed is he that watcheth. Revelations vi, 15.

Be Exemplary. In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works. Titus ii, 7.

Be Yokebearing. Take my yoke upon you. Matt. xi, 29.

Be Zealous. Zealous of good works. Titus ii, 14. And the God of peace shall BE with you. Philippians iv, 9.

APPREHENSION.

Predilections of death, whether supposed to be supernatural or originating from human authority, have often, in consequence of the poisonous operation of fear, been punctually fulfilled. The anecdote is well attested of the licentious Lord Lyttleton, that he expired at the exact stroke of the clock which in a dream or vision he had been forewarned would be the signal of his departure.

It is recorded of a person who had been sentenced to be hanged, that, instead of the punishment being actually inflicted, he was made to believe merely that it was so, by causing water, when his eyes were blinded, to trickle down his arm. This mimicry, however, of an operation, stopped as completely the movements of the animated machine, as if an entire exhaustion had been effected of the vivifying fluid. The man lost his life, although not his blood, by this imaginary venesection.

We read of another unfortunate being who had been condemned to lose his head, that the moment after it had been laid upon the block, a reprieve arrived; but that the victim was already sacrificed. His ear was deaf to the dilaatory mercy. The living principle had been extinguished by the fear of the axe, as effectually as it would have been by its fall.

In Lesinky's Voyage round the World, there is an account of a religious sect in the Sandwich Islands, who arrogated to themselves the power of praying people to death. Whoever incurred their displeasure, received notice that the homicide Litany was about to begin; and such are the effects of imagination, that the notice was frequently sufficient, with these poor people, to produce the effect.

It is related of Uviperus, who was elected bishop of Raceburg, that on going to Rome to receive the confirmation from the pope, and finding himself neglected and rejected by his holiness on account of his youth, the next night, through grief, the hair of his head was turned grey; and being thus qualified, as to external appearance, he was confirmed in the bishopric.

The editor of the Philosophical Magazine relates a similar circumstance, that came within his own knowledge many years ago in Scotland. Some silver spoons having been mislaid, were supposed to have been stolen; and an expression fell from one of the family, which was either intended, or was so understood by a young lady who acted as governess to the family children, that she had taken them. When the young lady rose next morning, her hair, which before was dark, was found to have changed to a pure white during the night. The spoons were afterwards found, where the mistress of the family had deposited them.

The following is a copy of a handbill printed and circulated in the city of Cork:—

Cheap Whiskey at the Sign of the Spider and the Fly.—The advertiser takes this opportunity of informing his friends and a discerning public that he continues the trade of making drunkards, paupers, thieves and beggars, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.—And he may be found at all hours in his shop, whether by night or by day (Sunday not excepted.)

The advertiser is certain that no man sells more active poison, or breaks more hearts, or beggars more families than he does. In order to do business in a genteel way, he has taken his new license from the custom house, so that

he has now full power to wound, maim, beggar, and kill, just as many as the public good requires. He is particularly anxious to see the Cork tradesmen on Saturday evening, after they receive their wages; and he begs to assure these poor fellows that they shall have a warm reception, and a hearty welcome in his house as long as their money lasts. The advertiser being particularly anxious to keep a snug, cheerful house, he requests that no tradesman's wife will darken his doors, by coming inside them to look for her husband. Her appearance might alarm conscience, which it is the advertiser's interest to keep sound asleep.

N. B. Satisfactory references can be given to the Poor House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Hospitals, the City Jail, the convict Hulks at Cove, or to the Gallows!

Revelation, chap. 22, ver. 7. Behold I come quickly; blessed is he that keepeth the saying of the prophecy of the Lord.

The 19th of May, 1780, was the remarkable dark day in New England. Candles were lighted in many houses, the birds were silent and disappeared, and domestic fowls retired to roost.—People were impressed with the idea that the day of judgment was at hand. This opinion was entertained by the Legislature of Connecticut, at that time sitting at Hartford. The House of Representatives adjourned; the Council proposed to follow the example. Colonel Davenport objected. "The day of judgment," said he, "is either approaching, or it is not. If it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles be brought."

Mothers' Monthly Journal.

EDITED BY

MRS. ELIZA C. ALLEN.

PUBLISHED BY BENNETT AND BRIGHT, UTICA, N. Y.

THE fifth volume of the Mothers' Monthly Journal will commence on the first of January, 1840. It will be under the editorial charge of Mrs. ELIZA C. ALLEN, wife of Rev. I. M. Allen, a lady of superior gifts and attainments, and deeply interested in the objects of the Journal. The publishers cannot but indulge strong confidence that under her care the work will continue to maintain its deservedly high character, and merit the approbation it has hitherto enjoyed. The publishers have an assurance from the late editor, and from valued contributors, that they shall continue to labor with head, heart, and pen, to promote the best interests of the maternal relation, the evidence of which will be given in the articles which they, from time to time, will be enabled to furnish.

The great objects and plan of the Journal will be pursued as hitherto, and we earnestly solicit those who have kindly acted as agents, to continue their valuable services, and where there is no agent, pastors of churches, of any denomination, are respectfully desired to solicit some suitable person to act as such.

It will be remembered that postmasters are permitted to forward letters to publishers, enclosing pay, free of charge.

It is barely necessary to hand your money to a postmaster, with the names of the subscribers and their post offices on a sheet of paper, see him write a specification and direction, enclose the amount, seal the letter, and frank it, and it will come safe to us.

TERMS.

1. The "Mothers' Monthly Journal" will be published on the first of every month, at one dollar per annum, payable at the time that the subscription is made.

2. No subscription will be received for less than one year, commencing with the volume.

3. Any individual who will obtain and transmit to the publishers the names of five subscribers with five dollars, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis.

4. In forwarding the names of subscribers, great care should be taken in giving the Post Office, County, and State, at which they wish to receive the Journal, correctly and legibly.

5. In no instance will the Journal be sent to subscribers without payment in advance, or at the time of subscription.

6. Remittances of \$10 (in one bill) may be made at the expense of the publishers. In all other instances postage must be paid by subscribers.

All remittances and business letters should be addressed to BENNETT AND BRIGHT, UTICA, N. Y.

All who may interest themselves in obtaining subscribers for the Journal, are especially desired to make their returns without delay.

The next volume will be sent to such subscribers for the present volume only as pay for the same in advance.

Jan. 3. 42

W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & J. Farnleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryant, New York.

March 5th, 1838. 12

Olney's Arithmetic.

A regular meeting of the School Committee of the town of West Springfield, Oct. 29, 1839.—

Voted, that, having examined an "Improved System of Arithmetic by J. Olney," we hereby recommend it as embracing all the principal excellencies of previous works upon the subject; while, by its simplicity of arrangement and clearness of explanation, it altogether surpasses them; and that we also recommend that it be introduced into the several schools in this town, as new text books in Arithmetic may be wanted.

A. AUGUSTUS WOOD, R. CHAMBERLAIN, HARVEY SMITH, PALMER GALLUP, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Committee.

The work is published and for sale by

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OTTER Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Scalet, and Broad-cloth Caps, Men's and Boys', of all the various Fashions. Also, a selected assortment of prime Buffalo Robes.

HOADLEY & CHALKER.

School Books.

THE following notice politely handed us by Rev. Wm. Case, of East Windsor, adds another to the long list of testimonials in favor of the School Books mentioned by the writer.

MR. G. ROBINS, JR.,

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the School Books which you put into my hands, viz.—Reader's Manual, Primary Reader, Olney's Arithmetic, Manual of the Constitution, and Olney's Introduction to the study of Geography. The Reader's Guide, published by you, I have previously examined.

The three Reading Books, Guide, Manual, and Reader, by Judge Hall, I consider a decided improvement on the books heretofore in use. They are designed for different classes in our public schools, and each book is distinct from the others in matter, except the Manual contains an abstract of the copious principles of reading which are laid down and illustrated in the Guide. There is a pleasing variety in the lessons, the pieces are good specimens of style, and of good moral tendency. I hope these books will soon be introduced into all our public schools.

The Manual of the Constitution, and the Introduction to Geography, are valuable school books.

The Arithmetic by Mr. Olney, is on the inductive principle, and has excellencies which a discerning public cannot fail to appreciate. It pursues the desirable medium between those works which assert the principles of the science without explanation and those which so abound in explanations as to leave almost nothing for the pupil to learn. It contains a new and convenient method of extracting the cube root. It is copious and lucid on the subjects of ratio, interest, commission, taxation, &c., and is in all respects deserving of extensive patronage. The quotations arranged under the head of Mental Arithmetic in the beginning of the treatise, will supersede the necessity of purchasing the smaller works, while independently of these it is sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of the largest classes in our public schools.

With sentiments of respect, yours,

WILLIAM CASE.

These books may be obtained of the publisher in Hartford, or any of the Trade in this city, and at other towns in New England or New York.

Jan. 10, 1840. 6+3

AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY J. OLNEY, A. M.

THIS work, greatly enlarged, improved, and stereotyped, has just been published by Canfield & Robins, and is for sale by the Publishers and the Trade, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and Booksellers generally. The following are among the recommendations of this work, recently received.

"STONINGTON, July 14, 1839.

"This is to certify, that I have examined Olney's Arithmetic, and consider it better calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in this branch, than any other work I have seen; and shall introduce it into my school as soon as practicable. The improvements in this work are numerous and important. I can therefore cheerfully recommend it to the attention of Teachers, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of our Schools.

B. F. HEDDEN,"

Teacher of the Public School, Mystic Bridge, Stonington, Conn.

"PORTERSVILLE, July 17, 1839.

"Having partially examined Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' I can say that so far as I have examined, I think the work far superior to any other with which I have become acquainted; and I intend to introduce it into the School under my charge as soon as practicable; and would cheerfully recommend it to Teachers and others engaged in promoting education.

DUDLEY A. AVERY,

Teacher of the Public School Portersville, Conn.

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839."

"This may certify that I have examined a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, A. M., and consider it superior to any similar work that I have seen. It embraces many improvements, among which is a new method of extracting Roots, which saves an abundance of labor, both of teacher and scholar. It is my intention to introduce it into my school at the earliest opportunity; and I can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of others.

LATHROP W. WHEELER,

Principal of Select School, Stonington Borough, Ct.

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839."

"Having recently had opportunity to examine a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, I am pleased to say that I can accord to it my unqualified approbation. It possesses many and decided improvements over those already in use; as it contains some things entirely new, and simplifies and abridges some rules which have been both tedious and perplexing. It is just such a work as is needed in our Schools, and will be found an invaluable acquisition to our primary books. I have had occasion to instruct in almost all the systems now used, and think this should, as I hope it speedily will, take the place of them all.

EENEZER DENISON, JR."

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839."

"I have had opportunity but for a cursory examination of Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' yet feel prepared to express a decidedly favorable opinion of its merits. Among many excellencies which it has in common with other similar treatises of deserved reputation, are some peculiar to itself, such as the clear analysis from which is deduced the rule of operation in the solution of problems, the demonstration of the ground rule, &c., which entitle it to the very favorable consideration and patronage of the judicious public.

J. E. WOODWORTH,

Teacher of New London Grammar School."

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839."

"From a partial examination of Olney's System of Arithmetic, I think it admirably adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and the plan of the arrangement is, I think, calculated to supercede the necessity of smaller mental, as well as other Arithmetics in our public schools. I design to introduce it as fast as opportunity may permit.

SANFORD B. SMITH,

Teacher of New London Public School."

From Rev. J. Going, D. D., President of Granville College, Ohio.

This treatise on Arithmetic will, we think, fully sustain his previous reputation as a writer of school classics. It contains a great deal in a small compass, being more comprehensive in its plan than most works of an elementary character, at the same time that it is as simple as the nature of the case admits or requires. In the second part to each branch of the science, he gives an illustration of each rule and process, and thus renders it an intelligible and rational affair. The author thus avoids the two extremes found in many other works—of either being, on the one hand, altogether didactic, affording to the pupil mere authority, or, on the other, of explaining and simplifying every thing to insipidity.

In the hands of a skillful teacher, this work will well prepare the learner who shall thoroughly study it, for the counting-room, and enable him to perform, with facility, the various arithmetical calculations required in the business transactions of life.

From Rev. E. Davis, late Principal of Westfield Academy, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Aug. 1, 1839.

I have examined Olney's Arithmetic, and have submitted it to some few school teachers. It is our unanimous opinion, that it is a very valuable book—one that we can conscientiously recommend.

Yours, &c. E. DAVIS.

The work is published and for sale by

GURDON ROBINS, JR., 180 Main-Street.

THIS day published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, & CO. 174 Pearl street, and for sale by them and the principal Booksellers in the country, the twenty-second Edition of MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied by an Atlas, containing the following Maps and Charts.

New England States; Middle States; Southern States, No 1; Southern States, No 2; Western States; United States, Texas, and the British Provinces of U. and L. Canada; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; North America; South America; Atlantic Ocean, its islands & Coasts; Great Britain and Ireland; Europe, on a double sheet; Africa; Asia; Pacific Ocean, its islands and Coasts; Western Hemisphere; Eastern Hemisphere; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere. By S. GRISWOLD, Geographer.

The present edition has been thoroughly and carefully revised, and such changes made, as were necessary to adapt it to the present state of the science of which it treats. In doing this, reference has been had to the documents published by original discoverers and observers, and to the most authentic sources of whatever kind. The Atlas in the former editions, has been laid aside, and an engraved entirely new, substituted in its stead. The Map of Europe is more than double the size of that in the previous editions; the Map of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Southern States, No 1, are additions. To obtain the best authorities, it hardly need be added, no pains or expense have been spared by the compilers. The engravings, as will be seen on examination, is executed in a superior style; the ranges of mountains, the rivers, and lakes, the outlines of the continents, the oceans and seas, are depicted with a distinctness and vivacity, which impart to the Atlas the semblance of a living picture of the surface of the globe. The considerations which induced the publishers to lay aside the old Atlas, have also induced them to lay aside the stereotype plates for the Geography, which is well known, admit of little alteration. They have purchased new type, sufficient for the whole book, which is set up and is to be kept standing, so that whenever inaccuracies are discovered, or changes in the Science may occur, the necessary corrections and corresponding changes in the work may be made. In this connection, it may not be improper to say, that of late years certain mechanical contrivances have been introduced into School Geographies, with the professed design of furnishing help to the student, but which in fact, serve but to encumber the Science, and embarrass the pupil. The author of this work, discarding all such contrivances, has sought only to pursue the system of Nature—a system, always simple and easy. The work is now used in our most distinguished schools, as well as in multitudes of the common schools of the country; the following is an

Extract from a letter from the Chairman of the Com.

Public Schools in the city of New York.

"For the information you request in relation to the Geography recently introduced into our Public Schools, I will state: The committee having charge the selection of books to be used in our Public Schools, after a careful examination of the various elementary works on the science of Geography, (many of which have peculiar merits,) have unanimously decided on the adoption of the 'Malte-Brun School Geography.' We regarded the work as possessing merits of a high order, containing more general information than most others, and therefore by the committee deemed the best book for the use of our schools, although already in possession of one which answers a very good purpose for beginners. Our recommendation having been confirmed by the Executive committee, the Board of Trustees at their last meeting adopted it as the Geography to be used in the Public Schools of this city.

"N. B. Do not understand me by the above, as conveying the idea that the Malte-Brun School Geography is not suitable for beginners, for I think it is."

For sale wholesale and retail by G. ROBINS, JR., 180 Main Street, Hartford.

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The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public. Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company.

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March 23, 1838. (tf)

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